Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 24, 1861.

Union Conference.

The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference appointed by County Delegate Conventions of the parties, met in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon August 27th, and put in nomination the following Union ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
BENJ. F. PATTON, of Warriorsmark.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN S. ISETT, of Franklin.
COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN A. NASH, of Huntingdon.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.
AUDITOR,
MILTON SANGREE, of Walker.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That it behooves every true patriot in this important crisis in our Country, to lay aside party trammels and sustain the National and State Governments in supporting the Constitution and preserving the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we should use every effort to foster and keep alive the fire of patriotism now filling the breasts of all true and loyal American citizens.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing both the political parties of the county, have the fullest confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, and they commend him to the support of the people for President Judge of this Judicial District, believing him to be a pure and upright citizen and a learned and able Jurist.

A PROCLAMATION,
By the President of the United States.

Whereas, A Joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; *and whereas*, it is fit and becoming, in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God—to bow in humble submission to His chastisements—to confess and deplore their sins and aggressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions: *and whereas*, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with factious and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; so that we may be spared further punishment though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence; *Therefore*, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The National Fast in Pennsylvania---Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 19th.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:—

Pennsylvania ss. A. G. CURTIN, L. S.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, a proclamation—

WHEREAS, The President of the United States of America, has, by Proclamation, appointed Thursday, 26th day of September current, as a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace—

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do order that on the day named therein, the public offices shall be closed, and I earnestly recommend to the people to suspend on that day their ordinary avocations and to close their places of business and to humble themselves before the Almighty with earnest prayers, that He will favorably with mercy look upon this people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, (1861,) and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fifth.

By order of the Governor,

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NO SECOND PAPER THIS WEEK.—Unless we receive very important news before the close of the week, no second paper will be issued this week.

A SPEECH FULL OF MEANING.—Gen. McClellan is a man of few words, but when he does speak, it is to the point. On the brilliant occasion of the presentation of colors, in the presence of the President, to the Pennsylvania regiments under Gen. McCall, the troops were gratified with the desire to shake hands with Gen. McClellan; when they pressed too hard, and the captain of the Chicago body-guard promised if they would fall back that the General would say a few words to them. They instantly complied, when the General, removing his hat, spoke as follows:—

"SOLDIERS—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts."

What more could have been said, had he spoken for hours? We feel that every word here has a meaning; and that is the essential difference between the utterances of the windy orator, and the sayings of the man of action.

THE PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE OF ENLISTING.—The bill recently passed by Congress raising the pay of volunteers to $13 per *month*, board and clothing found, makes soldiering not a very bad business viewed in a pecuniary light. The pay amounts to $156 a year with $42 for clothing making $198 a year and rations. To this must be added the $100 bounty and the land warrant. If the war *should last but one year* reckoning the 160 acres of land at 1.25 per acre the pay would reach the very respectable sum of $498 for the year and rations. Many a young man out of employment would jump at the chance of making so good a salary.

☞ Mr. Robt. King has just opened a fine assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which he will make up to order in the best style. His goods should be examined by every man in want of a neat coat, pants or vest.

The "People's" Mass Meeting.

The *Mass* meeting called by "many voters," including Mr. Shaw, of the *Advocate*, did actually come off on Thursday night last, and as the *Advocate*, which was issued on Friday afternoon, failed to give the proceedings, we must keep our promise and give them as correctly as possible. We went to the Court House at 7 o'clock, the hour the masses of dissatisfied "people" were notified to assemble, but all was darkness in and about the building, and not a "people" but Mr. Shaw to be seen in the neighborhood. After waiting until near 8, we left, in company with Mr. Shaw, for home.—After having seated ourself for fifteen minutes we heard the Court House bell ring, when we again rushed down to the Court House to see Mr. Shaw's Mass Meeting. Arriving at the Court House we discovered that Mr. Shaw had also returned to duty—had opened the building, illuminated the room with two burners, and rung the bell. Mr. David Hawn, of Juniata township, who had been coaxed to town to preside as President of the meeting, and Mr. Wm. Brewster, who had attended to preside as a Vice President, and Mr. Shaw, who was to lead in all the proceedings, were the only "people" present to put in nomination a "people's ticket." About a baker's dozen of "poor, contemptible, political scamps" were also present as spectators. Mr. Shaw first disappeared; next, Mr. Hawn was among the missing, Mr. Brewster following soon after—leaving the spectators, including our dog Pedro, in possession of the room. At nine o'clock the lights were put out and the doors closed by some person who was tired waiting for the arrival of the "People's Mass Convention." Thus ended Mr. Shaw's "Mass Meeting of the people."

Patriotic Women, Attention!

Our soldiers are in the field; they must not be forgotten. Winter, with its winds and snows, is fast approaching, and the defenders of our honor and our homes, should not only be well *fed*, but also well *clothed*. A call has been made on the patriotic women of the country for YARN and STOCKINGS. Let the response to that call be worthy of the sisters and mothers of those for whom it is made. Drops make the ocean, and a *little* given by every one, will be *much* in the aggregate. We are glad to know that our ladies are already acting with a liberality as creditable to them as it is gratifying to us. Let every woman in the county, who has a ball of yarn or a pair of stockings to spare, send them at once to A. W. Benedict, Esq., or Mr. John Hildebrand, of this place, by whom they will be promptly forwarded.—Mothers of '61, prove yourselves the daughters of '76.

☞ Thursday next, the day set apart by the President of the United States as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, will be duly observed in our borough. There will be a Union Meeting, in the morning at 10 o'clock, in the Methodist church, at which addresses suited to the occasion will be made. A similar meeting, will, no doubt, be held in the evening, of which due notice will be given at the morning service. Let all of our citizens unite in this worthy service.

NEW GOODS.—Simon Cohn, Coffee Run, has just returned from the city with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever taken to that place, all of which he offers at prices to suit the times. Persons in that region should not fail to give him a call. He does not charge anything for showing his Goods. 1t

☞ Rev. David Shoaff, some years ago pastor of the M. E. Church, of this place, has been driven from his charge at York, Pa., for the treasonable course he has been pursuing. The charge against Mr. Shoaff was that he recognized Jeff Davis as much in authority as Abraham Lincoln.

SOUND.—Jas. Moore, 1st Corporal in Capt. McCabe's company, now stationed at Point of Rocks, Md., took down ten or twelve more men for his company on Friday last. They were all from Broad Top, and to use Mr. Moore's own expression, "They were perfect *tigers*."

☞ Capt. Wintrode went to Harrisburg on Monday last with about fifty of as fine looking and able-bodied young men as have left the county. We hope the Doctor will be successful in filling his company in a short time with equally as good men.

☞ Rev. Conser, of this place, Chaplain of the 5th Regt. P. V., is in town on a visit to his family. He looks as if he could and would fight as well as pray for the success of our arms.

☞ Read the advertisement headed, "Old Men Take Notice." It is a patriotic move, and we would be pleased to see it carried out successfully. Your country calls, and you ought to obey.

TICKETS.—Union Tickets are ready for distribution. Persons in town from the election districts will please call and get a supply.

☞ We hear that several companies are to arrive at Camp Crossman this week from Philadelphia and the North of the State. Squads of new recruits arrive daily.

REPORTED FOR "THE GLOBE."
[BY OUR REPORTER.]

CAMP CROSSMAN.
An Hour at Camp---Camp Life on Sunday --- Preaching --- Singing, Dancing, Sparring, Gymnastics, etc., etc.

Camp Crossman is about three and a half miles from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs, and is beautifully located in a field, on the farm of Mr. Elias Shoemaker, is well watered and is eminently fitted for an encampment, in every particular. The officers were wise in their selection when they selected this spot for an encampment. They have almost every convenience, and it is a delightful place to while away an hour or two in looking at the soldier boys.

We spent an hour at Camp on Sunday, and while there, we saw so many different movements, that we cannot forbear noting some of the most prominent which came under our observation, as indicative of camp life.

It was announced that there would be preaching at 3 o'clock, at Camp, and as we had never visited it, we thought it an excellent opportunity to do so, as we could "kill two birds with one stone," and waste no time. We arrived there a few minutes before the hour for preaching, and amused ourself for the time by making a tour of observation through the camp. We will not make an estimate of the number of men already there, but leave it for those who are better able to judge. It would be well enough to state here, that the two companies from Philadelphia, which arrived on Friday morning, numbering two hundred and eighty men, are encamped in a field adjoining the main camp grounds, but come in under the same name.

A stand having been erected, the minister mounted it, and opened the services. We took a position where we could hear the preacher, and see all that was going on around us. So many things were enacted in so short a time, that we cannot remember all, and enumerate only a few: Some were anxiously listening to the minister, others were standing in groups just outside the congregation, laughing and talking, others others were wrestling, dancing, boxing, jumping, ballooing, and running; some were cooking, others were going to and from the commissary department, with bread, meat, sugar, &c.; some were lying in their tents, others were reading newspapers, talking to the ladies; a boy had a horse *on the grounds, which appeared to be* pretty well trained, and he was running around in a circle, and the horse following him, (Col. H's style,) which attracted considerable attention. We also noticed three or four climbing a pole, the *modus operandi* of which was, two would hold it up and another would climb to the top and go through some gymnastic performance. then they would balance the pole on their right foot and throw it, all of which helped to amuse the crowd. During the sermon too, some patriotic fellow, who had imbibed pretty freely of kill-'em-quick whisky, became very strong, and openly declared that he could whip any man in the camp, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the minister had not more than twenty-five or thirty hearers, all having run to see the fight; but alas! for the disappointments of this life. Those who had run the fastest, and hallooed "a fight! a fight!" the loudest, came back to their seats in front of the minister, with their heads down and spirits depressed, evidently very much mortified at the disappointment of not seeing "a fight," or ashamed of their own conduct, in thus leaving the minister so unceremoniously to talk to empty benches and the trees.

We were informed that Gen. James had been there in the morning, and had addressed them in a short, patriotic speech, and also told them to observe next Thursday as sacredly as they did the Sabbath day. He was loudly cheered by the men.

Our young friend, Lieut. E. G. Dorsey, was officer of the day.

For the Ladies and Others.

The following order has been published by the Quartermaster-General of the Pennsylvania Militia. We have been informed that a number of ladies of this place are making the necessary arrangements for the organization of a society such as is recommended by the Quartermaster-General, and we hope the ladies of the county will not be backward in aiding in the good work:

☞ PENNSYLVANIA NEEDS BLANKETS and STOCKINGS for her 30,000 brave Soldiers in arms, to support the Government.

Every Factory capable of making Blankets, even to a single loom, should at once be put in operation. Liberal contracts will be given to all such.

Blankets should be wool, grey, 7 feet long, by 5 feet 6 inches wide, and weigh full 5 pounds, with the letters P. V., in black, 4 inches long, in the centre of each Blanket.

Stockings will be needed the coming Winter—half-hose or socks, good sizes, one-fourth pound each. Let every mother, wife and sister knit one or more pairs.

Let associations be formed in each county, with a Treasurer at the county seat, with whom the Stockings can be deposited and forwarded to the Military Store at Harrisburg. The United States contract price, twenty-five cents per pair, will be paid to each County Treasurer, and thus a fund can be raised to supply the wants of Volunteer Families, to which every patriotic woman in the State can contribute her share.

R. C. HALE,
Quartermaster-General, P. M.

The Latest News.

Exciting News from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21st.—It is rumored that General Buckner, of the rebel troops, has advanced on Elizabethtown, but this cannot be confirmed in season for the evening papers.

The Federal troops are prepared for any emergency.

The following proclamation has just been received:

"*To the People of Kentucky:*

"The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithless to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant State a fortress, in which under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might secretly prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States.

"It was not until after months of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of Federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defence of Tennessee, that the troops of the Confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive post in your State.

"In doing so, the commander announced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the Federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against both belligerents the strict neutrality which they have so often declared.

"I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians. We do not come to molest any citizen, whatever may be his political opinions.

"Unlike the agents of the Northern despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependant vassals, we believe that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens is the foundation of Constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to convert every barrack and prison in the land into a Bastile is nothing and the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

"The Confederate States occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position. I renew the pledges of the commanders of other columns of the Confederate troops to retire from the Territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements.

"I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as an aid to the Government of Kentucky, in carrying out the strict neutrality desired by its people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

(Signed) "S. R. BUCKNER.
"Brig. Gen. C. S. A."

"Bowling Green, Kentucky."

FRANKFORT, Sept. 20.—The bill which passed both Houses, requesting Gen. Anderson to call for and take command of the Kentucky volunteers, was vetoed by Gov. Magoffin and passed over the veto in the House, 65 against 22.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

Kentuckians: Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep the peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be *her friends, but who now seek to conquer.* No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approach is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinions be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and of our State, is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defence, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God, and do our duty as did our forefathers.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Gov. Magoffin has also issued a proclamation ordering Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in reference to the expulsion of invaders, and Gen. Crittenden has ordered the militia to be mustered forthwith into service.

Hamilton Pope, Brigadier General of the Home Guards, also called on the people of each ward Louisville to meet *this afternoon, and organize into companies* for the protection of the city.

Southern Denunciation of Jeff. Davis.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The *American* has received by the hands of a refugee from Virginia, several Virginia papers, including the Richmond *Whig* of the 6th, which contains a remarkable letter from Franklin Minor, most bitterly denouncing the Administration of Jeff. Davis.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th says: "It is evident to every intelligent observer, that the embittered remnant of the submissionist party, fully represented in the Virginia Convention, is bent on *the organization of* a regular opposition to the Government. Under all the names that it has borne, that element in our politics has been invariably against the Southern, and though the events of last spring annihilated its material form, or at least caused it to disappear from the public view, it exists always with undiminished virulence, and awaits the opportunity to spring into sight again."

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Franklin Minor's Letter about Jeff Davis in Full.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The following article in the Richmond *Whig* appears over the initials "F. M." no doubt from the pen of Franklin Minor:

"*To whom it may concern*—

"The following private letter to the editor is from an old personal friend, but long separated by party, and one of the first in position and intellect in the great county of Albemarle. It was obviously not designed for publication, but on that very account it may be the better sign of things unseen and the better serve to enlighten the Administration respecting the temper of the public mind:

"ALBEMARLE, Aug. 29, 1861.—*Dear Mosely:*—I am utterly disgusted with your man Jeff. Davis and his man Walker, and I want to know if you will publish my spleen if I utter it. I have just received a letter from Manassas. Our troops there, one day last week, had nothing for breakfast but salt and potatoes; were sent eight miles at double quick to meet a false alarm, and got neither dinner nor supper when they came back to camp.

"Now, Moseley, it is evident to me that your Government is rotten in the head. Davis ought to be spiked up where men can see him. You have won a great victory and got no fruits from it. You have had charge of the Government for six months and have done nothing. No meat, no bread, no powder, no wagons, no anything but salt and potatoes; and you sing out, 'the Government has the entire confidence of the whole people.' Now, it hasn't mine, and I want to know whether I can have a fair hearing.

"The only smart thing I have seen is your proposition to postpone the Presidential election. That is excellent—most excellent. I trust that it may save us. If I were in Congress, I would refuse one dollar of appropriations for the war—holy though it is—until Walker was turned out and somebody put in his place with sense enough to attend to the duties of it. I don't know either Davis or Walker, but I have seen enough to raise suspicions in my mind that neither is the right man in the right place.

"Why talk, then, about the confidence of the people in the Administration? I don't feel any such confidence myself, and I believe I am not singular in my distrust. If you editors would only speak out full-toned about the abuses which stink in your nostrils, things would yet be right. It is a shame which cries to heaven for vengeance, when men of the pen are talking about confidence, &c., and your soldiers are made to trot 16 miles on one meal of potatoes and salt.

"There is rottenness enough in the Medical staff alone, to damn any administration. Why hoodwink the people? *Your Government is rotten and stinks!* We must smell it at last—the sooner the better. You won't smell any stronger to Yankee nostrils after you turn Walker out and make Davis toe the mark, than you do now. They know you can't advance upon them, from want of victuals and vehicles, and your weakness remains patent to them, till you reform the abuses of your Administration.

"The smartest thing England did, in the American war, was the reformation of abuses, in full view of the enemy and her rival too. *Your enemies know you are rotten.* You won't tell them anything new by turning out Davis and his whole crew, which I am decidedly in favor of, if they don't show themselves *more efficient.*

"But all your editors sing 'Hallelujahs' daily to Davis & Co. It frets men. Your soldiers are starving, but as long as the President and Commissaries can wear fine linen, &c., you sing 'Hallelujah.' It won't do, my friend.—*Somebody must tell the people the plain truth, or we are ruined.* Freezing and starvation stare you in the face for next winter, and you call on the women and children to give up their blankets and bread for the soldiers.—The women have supported the war so far. You couldn't be in the field to-day, but for their needles.

"You've had the Government for seven months, and you confess your inability by your daily ways, and still you speak of 'confidence.' It is waning hourly, I assure you, and unless the press speaks out plainly, and that soon, ALL IS LOST!

"*I don't know any* politicians and I don't care for any, but I care for my country and the brave men who are fighting for us, and it stirs my gall to see them treated worse than I treat my dogs and hogs.

"Don't be afraid of showing your weakness to the Yankees. They know it. Show your strength, by putting things to rights at home, and you will be then feared abroad.

"Very truly yours,
"F. M."

FROM MISSOURI.

Position of the Forces at Lexington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—In order to correct confusion and the many contradictory statements relative to the position of Lexington and the opposing forces of Colonel Mulligan and General Price, it is deemed necessary to make the following explanation:

The general direction of the Missouri river at Lexington is from West *to East, Lexington lying* on the Southern bank. The early settlement, now called "Old Town," is situated back on a hill, and has been superseded by New Lexington, further up the river, where the steamboat landing is, and which is the main city.

Colonel Mulligan's fortifications are on a ridge running at right angles between the two towns. They surround the Masonic College buildings, standing about a quarter of a mile from the river, which have been used as quarters for the troops and strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The line of fortifications run down to the river bluff, between which and the water's edge is a wide sheltering beach. This is the point where the conflict took place on Tuesday for the possession of the ferry boats.

The main body of Price's army is situated at the Old Town, but the fortifications have been assailed from all sides except the river.

On Thursday of last week an attack was made from the Old Town by a strong party of roving rebels, who were repulsed with considerable loss, and the Old Town was shelled and burned, to prevent its being used as a shelter.

Lexington proper is in the possession of General Price, but it is not being made the theatre of conflict.

The reinforcements which left Jefferson city on Wednesday, if they were not assailed by batteries along the shore, must have reached the neighborhood of Lexington yesterday.—These troops could doubtless have been landed on the south side of the river

The steamers having crossed to the Ferry, Gen. Sturgis' command being brought across, and the combined forces numbering about twelve thousand, marching on Lexington, with the assistance of Mulligan's heroes and Gen. Lane's command, can attack and *completely rout Price's whole army.*

The Battle at Lexington.

From 3,000 to 4,000 Rebels and from 800 to 900 Unionists Killed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, sent from Quincy at one o'clock this morning, says that a mail agent on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at seven o'clock on Saturday evening from St. Joseph, states that Col. Mulligan and his whole command at Lexington, surrendered to Gen. Price on Friday morning at five o'clock. The siege continued from Monday until the time of surrender. Col. Mulligan's men were without water all Thursday and on Friday were completely exhausted. They fought valiantly and desperately, *but were compelled to yield to vastly* superior numbers.

The Union loss in killed is said to be 800 or 900, while that of the rebels is some 3,000 or 4,000, with a proportionate number of wounded. The report of the battle and the result is fully corroborated by passengers by the same train. The news was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is the nearest point on the railroad to Lexington, being distant forty miles. Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt.

The Third regiment of Iowa volunteers, on their way to Lexington to reinforce Mulligan, date not given, suddenly and unexpectedly came upon a body of 4,000 rebels at Blue Mills, Mo., when a battle commenced and lasted an hour and a half. The Iowa regiment was about to retire, when the rebels retreated, and crossed the river just in time to fall into the hands of Lane's brigade, 4,000 strong, who were also marching to reinforce Mulligan. The Unionists captured seven or eight hundred, and killed two hundred.—The rebels fled and recrossed the river, when the Iowa regiment started in pursuit. In the first encounter the Iowa troops lost nineteen killed and thirty wounded. Ten or twelve rebels were killed.

Eleven rebel prisoners were brought to Quincy from St. Joseph on Saturday, two or three of whom are known to have been concerned in burning the Platte River Bridge four days since.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from headquarters at St. Louis this evening, says the surrender of Mulligan is not believed there, but that reinforcements were pushing towards him from four different directions.

LATEST NEWS.

The Surrender of Colonel Mulligan.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 22, midnight.—A despatch received here to-night says that the United States troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon, on account of the want of water.

Ben McCulloch was in Barton county on Monday last, marching on Lexington.

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

The steamer Sunshine was brought down here to day. She is not disabled as was reported. She will doubtless, be confiscated, as it is said, her Captain went here illegally, co-operate with the rebels. Hundreds of Germans stand together in expelling the invaders of our soil, and when that is effected we will, like a band of brothers, counsel with each other in reference to the best mode of avoiding civil war, or preventing the State from being the scene of conflict between contending armies.

THE CLOTHING OF SOUTHERN TROOPS.

It is asserted by the Richmond papers that the immense Government establishment at Richmond will be able to turn off from 75,000 to 100,000 complete suits of winter clothing by the time they will be needed. The North Carolina woollen factories have promised their entire product, after filling their contracts with the State.

A LITTLE COUNTY WITH A BIG HEART.

Ritchie county, in Western Virginia, is a very small county, but she gave seven hundred votes for the Union, and out of these seven hundred votes, five hundred have gone to make good their ballots with their bayonets, and others are getting ready to do the same.

THE COAST DEFENCES.

Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 10th, says; "We are advised of extensive preparations, by the Confederate Government, to secure the defences of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast. Nearly two hundred thousand dollars will be devoted immediately to the work, in conformity to a plan submitted to the Executive Department some weeks ago, and approved, in a most decided manner, by Congress before the adjournment. The intelligence of these measures is positive, but it would be imprudent, at the present time, to mention their details.

"A late act of Congress for 'local defences' of the Confederacy authorizes the President to call for and employ volunteers at exposed points. The provisions of this law will no doubt, be adequate to garrison all the forts in the South, and for purposes of coast guards, without disturbing the Confederate forces in Virginia."

SHOES FOR THE REBELS.

The Quartermaster General's Department in Richmond, says the Charleston *Mercury*, has received 5,000 of a new kind of shoes, of a rather curious description, that promises to answer well in the great scarcity of shoe leather. The upper portions of the shoe are made of canvas, instead of leather. The canvas is prepared so as to make it impervious to the weather, and is said to equal in comfort, durability and all respects of wear, the best of shoe leather.

☞ Col. Hugh Brady, of Jefferson county, Pa., died recently, at the age of 64 years. He was a descendant of the celebrated Indian hunter, Captain Samuel Brady, and of General Hugh Brady, who served his country in 1812, with distinguished honors. Captain John Brady, his brother was in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and acquitted himself well. Captain E. R. Brady now in the Union army, on the Potomac near Washington City, is the only son of the Colonel.

Murder of a Pennsylvania Colonel.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sept. 23.—Yesterday Col. A. C. Lewis, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot dead by a private named Lanahan. The act was a wilful murder.

Southern News.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, writing from Camp Bartow, near Manassas, on September 11th, says:

Our advance to the Potomac the past week has been a steady and constantly successful forward march. We have moved forward by inches, as it were, but assuming no position that we do not maintain. Wherever our stakes have been placed there they hold fast. *To-day the gunners of the Washington Artillery, sight their rifled cannon at the White House*, in full view of the despotic cabal that rules and ruins at the Federal capital, and it will not be many days before they are sending their fierce messengers of death hissing and singing into the avenues and courts of the metropolis. I am confident, from every indication with-

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Register* gives the following items from Pensacola, which it says were received from a reliable source:

THE NEW BRIGADIERS.—Brigadier Generals Ruggles and Anderson, recently assigned to service on the Florida coast, have arrived and taken their respective commands. Gen. Ruggles commands the First Brigade of Mississippians, the 9th and 10th Regiments of Mississippians, and the 2d Brigade, consisting of the 1st and 5th Alabama Regiments and the Georgia Battalion. His headquarters are near Fort Barrancas. Gen. Anderson commands the 3d and 4th Brigades, consisting of the Louisiana regulars, the battalion of marines, and the Georgia troops at Pensacola.

THE FEELING OF KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 18th inst., says:

We hear from every quarter that the recent wanton invasion of Kentucky by the Confederate troops is disapproved by thousands of the Southern Rights men. We have a personal knowledge of many instance in which Southern Rights men have announced their purpose to unite in repelling the invaders. Men say that they have been taught to believe that the United States Government was the most likely to interfere with the peace of our State. But they find that the danger is in the other direction, and from this forward will heartily co-operate with the Union men in expelling the invaders of our soil, and when that is effected we will, like a band of brothers, counsel with each other in reference to the best mode of avoiding civil war, or preventing the State from being the scene of conflict between contending armies.

SICKNESS AMONG THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

We gather from late Southern papers that the hospitals at Fredericksburg, Va., are crowded with sick soldiers from the Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee regiments. The hospitals in Richmond have been full for some time, and they are obliged to quarter the sick wherever they can find a shelter. The Mississippi brigade, which was composed of 4,700 men, has only 2,300 on duty. One-third of Johnston's division are prostrated by disease.—The small-pox is raging violently at Lynchburg and Leesburg, and 2000 men are in the hospitals at those places.

Death of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 22.—Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock died at his residence in this borough at 10 o'clock this morning, of typhoid fever, after a short illness. He was born in this borough, and was 37 years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1844, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the 6th Infantry. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in 1847, and served with distinction in the Mexican war. He was appointed Captain in 1855, and was on duty in California when the rebellion broke out. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was in command of a brigade in the battle of Bull Run. He was then appointed Brigadier General in the regular army, and was in command of the Division of the Potomac when he died.

Arrest of Secession Sympathizers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Several persons have been arrested in Washington and Georgetown for secession sympathy. Among them are Mr. Irving and Silvertooth, who have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

Two supposed spies from Buckner's army, were arrested at Louisville, this morning.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—It is thought that J. C. Breckinridge and Wm. Preston escaped from here through Montgomery county on Friday last.

General Sherman had possession of Muldraugh's Hill yesterday.

Henry Dent, City Marshal, has been appointed Provost Marshal of this city.

Col. James A. Mulligan.

The following sketch of Col. James A. Mulligan, the brave defender of Lexington, Mo., has been furnished to the Detroit *Advertiser*, from a gentleman who has been intimately acquainted with him for the past five or six years:

Col. James A. Mulligan was born in the city of Utica, New York, in the year 1829, and is consequently in his thirty-second year. His parents were natives of Ireland. His mother, after the death of his father, which took place when he was a child, removed to Chicago, where she has resided with her son for the past twenty-three years. She married a respectable Irish-American in Chicago, named Michael Lantry, who has steadily watched with a father's solicitude the expanding mind of the brave young soldier. He was educated at the Catholic College of North Chicago, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Kinsellar, now of New York city. He is a strict member of the Catholic church. In 1852, 1853, and 1854, he read law in the office of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Congressman from the Chicago district. For a short time he edited the *Western Tablet*, a semi-religious weekly newspaper, in Chicago. In 1856 he was admitted an attorney-at-law in Chicago. At this time he held the position of second lieutenant in the Chicago Shields Guards, one of the companies attached to the Irish brigade, now in Missouri, and which has done so well at Lexington. In the winter of 1857 Senator Fitch, of Indiana tendered him a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. He accepted the position, and spent the winter at Washington. During his residence in Washington, he corresponded with the Utica *Telegraph*, over the *nom de plume* of "Satan." After his return from Washington he was elected captain of the Shields Guards. On the news arriving of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, he threw his soul into the national cause. The Irish American companies held a meeting, of whom he was chairman. Shortly afterwards he went to Washington with a letter, written by the late Senator Douglas on his death bed to the President, tendering a regiment to be called the "Irish Brigade." He was elected Colonel, and immediately went to work with a will. The course of the "Brigade," up to the battle of Lexington, is well known; it has nobly, bravely, and honorably done its duty.

Col. Mulligan is worthy of all praise. A purer, a better man, does not live in the State of Illinois. He has been able to tell the difference between ale and water, a glass of spirituous or malt liquor has not passed his lips. He is a rigid temperance man, although he is jocund and whole-souled to a fault. He is six feet three inches in height, with a wiry, elastic frame,—a large, lustrous, hazel eye,—an open, frank Celtic face, stamped with courage, pluck, and independence, surmounted *with a bushy profusion of hair, tinctured* with gray. Honorable in all relations—respected by all—he has won his way by untiring industry and unquestionable courage. On the 26th day of October, 1859, he was married to Miss Marian Nugent, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

A fine scholar, a good speaker, a brilliant writer, a promising lawyer, was he when the banner of the Union was insulted. Now he is—long may he continue so—one of the brave defenders of the Union. In one of his last letters received by the gentleman above alluded to, he says: "If I die, if I fall in defence of our laws and Constitution, let my example be followed by all—let every man who loves the fame and renown of the fathers who made us a great and honored people."

What the Rebels are Doing in Kentucky.

Interesting Adventures of a Cincinnatian among the Secessionists.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Sept. 25th.]

An interview with a gentleman of this city, who visited Nashville about two weeks since, and returned yesterday, has placed us in possession of some interesting particulars relative to the progress of the rebellion in Southern Kentucky.

Our informant left Nashville Friday on a train of cars which only ran as far as the State line. Here he was compelled to remain over night, and although he would have cheerfully paid any reasonable price for supper and lodgings, he was glad at last to find an empty freight car, where he endeavored to snatch a few hours' repose.

The next day another train, loaded with soldiers, came up from Nashville, and, jumping aboard, he was carried to Bowling Green, where he says there is a rebel camp of 10,000 men. On Sunday, he availed himself of the opportunity presented by the passage of another train conveying troops, and came in to within three miles of Munfordsville, where there is another camp of twelve or fourteen hundred men.—From this point to Munfordsville he came on foot, and thence to New Haven, on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in an old lumber wagon which he and five others were fortunate enough to obtain, and for the use of which they paid thirty-six dollars, walking half the distance, lest the rotten old vehicle should break down and leave them in the woods. From New Haven to Louisville he came by cars, and was informed that that was the last train that would be run on the branch road.

Our informant further states that the whole Southern part of Kentucky, so far as he could learn from others, and his own observation went, is already completely skinned by the rebel troops. He found it almost impossible to get anything to eat, and suffered much from hunger while *in transitu*.

The railroad from Munfordsville to the State line is closely guarded, and travelers without passes are not allowed to proceed at all, while those with passes are strictly searched at every station. He confirms the report that those leaving Tennessee and other rebellious States are not permitted to take with them any considerable amount of money. There are still at Nashville and all points between that and the rebel outposts, many persons awaiting an opportunity to come North. At Munfordsville, about 150 were anxious to share with him his seat in the rickety old vehicle that carried him to New Haven.

Our informant says the troops in camp at Bowling Green and Munfordsville are exclusively from Kentucky, and thinks his opportunities for ascertaining the truth, warrant him in defying the telegraphic story that there are two regiments of Virginians in the State. All the rebel soldiers he saw were dressed in gray uniforms, and closely resembled many of our own.—He says the general impression among *them is*, that 200,000 Federal troops have possession of Muldraugh's Hill; but, notwithstanding they have the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of the South, and believe that Louisville will be in their hands before many weeks elapse.

Business in Nashville is exceedingly dull, of course, although there has been a great rush there for goods from the South. The shelves of the merchants, however, are now nearly empty, and but little is doing. Coffee is 65 cents per pound, and everything else, unless of domestic manufacture, in proportion. The blockade is slowly but surely doing its work.

An Important Decision.

The following opinion, delivered by the Attorney General of the state, at the request of the Governor, is not only very important to those entitled to vote, but fixes the disfranchisement of those who voluntarily left the state, giving up their interest in its reputation and honor, to serve in the ranks of regiments raised by other states, at the expense of their rights and citizenship in Pennsylvania. The opinion is brief and just, and cannot fail to be fully comprehended by all who are interested in the premises.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARRISBURG, Sept. 27, 1861. }

My opinion is requested by the Governor on the following questions, viz:

I. What volunteers will be entitled to vote at the approaching general election in their camps?

II. Whether the volunteers so entitled to vote, can vote for County officers?

I. I am clearly of the opinion that no volunteers will be entitled to vote in their camps except such as are in actual military service in conformity with law, viz: Such as are in service under the authority of the Governor on the requisition of the President of the United States. All the field officers of such regiments will be commissioned by the Governor, and the holding of such commissions by the field officers will be a fair test of the right of the regiment to vote.

II The Act of Assembly provides that the volunteers may exercise the right of suffrage; of course they have as much right to vote for County officers as for any other.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Attorney General.

Since the above opinion was presented to the Governor, another question arose, which the Attorney General has disposed of as follows:

"Since writing the above an additional question has been propounded to me, viz: When men from several counties are in the same company, what course should be pursued? I am of opinion that in such cases there should be separate ballot-box, tally lists &c., for each county, and the votes should be returned, to each county of the voters entitled to vote in such county.

W. M. MEREDITH, Att'y General.

September 28, 1861.

This now fixes the terms, the qualification sand the proceedings necessary to legalize the election in the various encampments of Pennsylvania troops within and without the limits of the commonwealth.

The State Clothing Supplies---No Frauds.

[From the Phila. Bulletin, sept. 28th.]

QUARTER SESSIONS.—This morning, the grand jury concluded the business of the term, and made a final presentment.

In speaking of Judge Ludlow's charge to inquire into the alleged clothing frauds in connection with the volunteers from the State, the jury says:—

Upon the duty thus committed to us, the Grand Jury entered with an earnest desire to learn the truth and bring to justice all parties who might be implicated. In pursuing this investigation, we had the personal attendance and aid of the District Attorney, during our examinations, covering a period of six days. We availed ourselves of the labors of the Grand Jury of the United States Court, as well as those of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

In addition to which, we had called before us witnesses whose names were suggested by members of the Grand Jury and by others, and who were supposed to have any knowledge of the subject matter of our inquiry.

After a careful examination of all the testimony, sharing as we did in the suspicions which agitated the public mind, we are constrained to say that we have no evidence of any fraud having been perpetrated upon this Commonwealth in the supplies furnished to the troops, nor of any frauds on the part of those persons, official or unofficial, engaged in the management of the interests of the Commonwealth.

From a state of long continued profound peace we found ourselves plunged into a frightful civil war with those whom this Government had always been taught to look upon as brethren. Pennsylvania had made no preparation for such a contingency, and at no period in her history was she so utterly helpless for defence or support to the Government. In the confusion and panic which followed the fall of Fort Sumpter, came the call of the President of the United States for troops, with the intimation that each State was to supply its own commissariat. Most of the articles needed for this department were absolutely not to be had at any price, and the authorities of Pennsylvania were compelled to do the best they could in this emergency, where prompt action was of the last importance. That there were mistakes and irregularities is well known; had it been otherwise it would have been a marvel. Men inexperienced in the duties of providing for the outfit of an army were necessarily employed, and in all instances, so far as we have been able to learn, these persons freely proffered their aid without receiving any compensation. That public clamor should be loud against somebody is no new thing.—That under the circumstances of this great convulsion many things were inefficiently done is equally true; but that frauds were committed upon the State none of the evidence before us has tended to disclose.

LANCES FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.—It appears that the lance is to be once more used as a weapon in the American army. A prominent manufacturer of Cincinnati has been ordered to make a sample weapon, and bid for the manufacture of a large number.—There has always been a kind of romance attached to this weapon, and its adoption will serve to render the cavalry service additionally popular. The lance is composed of a sharp steel blade from eight to ten inches long, shaped much like the common bayonet, which is attached to a handle of light, strong wood, from nine to twelve feet long. The whole weapon weighs from four to five pounds. It is hung to the arm of the rider by a swiveled strap, so that when not grasped it swings to an upright position, the lower end fitting into a leather boot.—Lances are more formidable than other weapons, because of their longer reach. This arm has not been used much in the American army, because of its utter uselessness in Indian fighting, and on the plains, where a hickory club is as formidable a weapon. But for charging on infantry who resist with the bayonet, nothing can equal it. In close quarters the lancer depends upon his sabre.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

MARRIED,

On the 18th ult., by Rev. G. W. Zehnler, Capt. JOHN OSTERLOH, U. S. A., to Mrs. ELIZA DONALY, of Huntingdon.

DIED,

In Barree township, on the 10th ult., Mr. WM. MAPPIT, aged 76 years.

In Stephenson county, Ill., on the 21st ult., Mrs. MARIA, wife of John B. Osborn, formerly of Jackson township, this county.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to trust or harbor my wife Mary, on my account, she having left my bed and board without cause or provocation whatever, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
JOHN DELL.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.–3 t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of William Moffit, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.
SAMUEL CROLL,
Barree township,
Oct. 1, 1861–6t. Hunt. co., Pa.

STRAY.—Came to residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the 20th of September, a light red COW with a large white spot on her back and a star on her forehead, of medium size and supposed to be about five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
DAVID H. SHULTZ.
Oct. 1, 1861.*

HAVING FULL AUTHORITY from Gen. J. Y. James, I am now raising a company to be attached to his Brigade. This company will be composed entirely of young men of respectability and education many of whom are freshmen.

Pay and rations will commence from the time members are sworn in. The oath can be taken before any Justice of the Peace and forwarded to me. A good opportunity is now offered of joining a respectable company, and the attention is called to the advertisement. Address until October 4th, at Kishacoquillas, Mifflin co., Pa., and after that date at Huntingdon.
CAPT. GEO. F. DAVENPORT.
Sept. 20, 1861–3t.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
A NEW ARRIVAL.
GEORGE SHAFFER
Has just received a new stock of Boots & Shoes, which he will be pleased to have examined by the public generally. His assortment consists of boots and shoes of all kinds for Gentlemen and Ladies, made in the best manner.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes, and returns thanks for the patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

His shop is in the Diamond, one door east of Strous' Store, which will please call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861–4t.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!
AND
A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.
ADJUTANT G'N. LEWIS:

After a seven engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy, and captured a large number of Guns, Drivers, Cow Knives and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles from the Rebels. Rumors of my victory reached me on the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to consist of an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the wants of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Ladies or Lads, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Bachelors, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a small memorandum of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Oct 1, 1861.

ADJOURNED SALE.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—*REAL ESTATE OF JOHN MCCAHAN DEC'D.*

The undersigned, Executors of John McCahan, dec'd., by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the Will of said dec'd, will offer at publicade at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, 12th day of October, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

the following described Real Estate:

The Farm now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy, known as the "Stony Farm," in Huntingdon township, Huntingdon county, the said boarding in the Water Gap Valley, and being composed of seven surveys containing altogether about 700 ACRES, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 100 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of water convenient to the buildings. This property will be sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN CRESWELL,
R. KINNEY MCCAHAN,
Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY 4th BRIGADE 14th DIVISION OF P. V.

ATTENTION!—In pursuance of an order to me directed by the Adjutant General, R. M. Biddle, all the Brigade, Regimental and Company officers in Huntingdon county, of 4th Brigade 14th Division P. V., are hereby ordered to meet in Camp Crowman, fully armed and equipped, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, the 11th day of October, inst., for Inspection and Battalion drill.

1st. All Captains will be required to furnish rolls showing the number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers musicians and privates of their respective companies present on parade, designating the number of each.

2d. And the number of such company or companies absent from parade.

3d. The uniform, with their arms and equipments, inspected.

4th. The number of uniforms belonging to each respective company.

5th. The arms and equipments in possession of each troop or company.

AND ALSO.

In pursuance of an order to me directed by the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the Act of Assembly dated 18th day of April, 1861, I hereby give notice that all commissioned officers of the 4th Brigade 14th Division P. V. not yet sworn in, will meet at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 11th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania and the United States.

R. C. MCCLLL, Brigade Inspector.
BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, }
Alexandria, Oct. 1, 1861. }

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon Sept. 24, 1861.–3m

WANTED.—A Master Mechanic to carry on a Wheelwright shop already furnished. Apply to A. LEWIS,
Sept. 24, 1861–3t Mt. Union

OLD MEN, TAKE NOTICE—That the undersigned are about raising a company of men over forty-five years of age, in pursuance of a call of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to serve as infantry for three years or during the war, in the service of the United States.

All persons who desire to join this company will please report themselves to either of the undersigned:
JOHN FLENNER, Henderson tp.
JACOB MILLER, Oneida tp.
MATTHEW CAMPBELL, Union tp.
Sept. 24, 1861.

CLOTHE YOURSELVES!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!
MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building
M. GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 19, 1861.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!
OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.
NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
August 29, 1861.

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.
—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, or NO. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur.
[Sept. 19, 1860.–1y.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—
[Estate of George McCrum, dec'd.]
On Saturday, October 12th, 1861.

Will be exposed at public sale on the premises,

The following real estate of George McCrum, late of the township of Barree, deceased, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the south by land of Joseph Forrest, on the west by land of Robert R. Myton and Philip Shutter; on the north by lands of Robert Moore's heirs, on the east by lands of A. Bell and others, containing 233 and allowance, about 150 of which are cleared, having thereon a two story log house and log barn, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the other half in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
GEORGE MCCRUM,
JOB SLACK,
Executors.
Sept. 17, 1861.–5t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of John C Watson, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Abram Lewis will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Friday the 18th October next, at one o'clock, P. M. All persons having claims upon said fund or as estate require to present them at that time to said Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*
Sept. 17, 1861.–4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Absalom Plowman, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John C Watson surviving Executor of Absalom Plowman dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 19th October next, at one o'clock P. M. All persons having claims upon said fund or assets are required to present them at that time to said auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*
Sept. 17, 1861.–4t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to Robert Duncan, Coffee Run, either on book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make settlement as he has deep sell of his entire stock to William Murch, who will hereafter carry on business at his old stand at Coffee Run. He recommends Mr. Murch to his old customers as a gentleman and a good and correct business man and assures them that those favoring him with a call will be satisfactorily dealt with.

Those who wish to settle their accounts will find me at my old stand at Coffee Run.
ROBT DUNCAN.
COFFEE RUN, Sept. 13, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE,
[Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration with the Will annexed upon the estate of Hiram Williamson dec. late of West township, having been granted to the undersigned all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate themselves indebted will make immediate payment.
JOSHUA WILLIAMSON,
Administrator.
West township, Sept. 17, 1861.*

TREES! TREES! TREES!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, and NECTARINES, all of which are warranted to be true to name as represented and as the finest specimens of the liberal patronage with which they have been favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
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—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, or NO. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur.
[Sept. 19, 1860.–1y.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—
[Estate of George McCrum, dec'd.]
On Saturday, October 12th, 1861.

Will be exposed at public sale on the premises,

The following real estate of George McCrum, late of the township of Barree, deceased, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the south by land of Joseph Forrest, on the west by land of Robert R. Myton and Philip Shutter; on the north by lands of Robert Moore's heirs, on the east by lands of A. Bell and others, containing 233 and allowance, about 150 of which are cleared, having thereon a two story log house and log barn, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the other half in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
GEORGE MCCRUM,
JOB SLACK,
Executors.
Sept. 17, 1861.–5t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of John C Watson, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Abram Lewis will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Friday the 18th October next, at one o'clock, P. M. All persons having claims upon said fund or assets are required to present them at that time to said Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*
Sept. 17, 1861.–4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Absalom Plowman, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John C Watson surviving Executor of Absalom Plowman dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 19th October next, at one o'clock P. M. All persons having claims upon said fund or assets are required to present them at that time to said auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*
Sept. 17, 1861.–4t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to Robert Duncan, Coffee Run, either on book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make settlement as he has deep sell of his entire stock to William Murch, who will hereafter carry on business at his old stand at Coffee Run. He recommends Mr. Murch to his old customers as a gentleman and a good and correct business man and assures them that those favoring him with a call will be satisfactorily dealt with.

Those who wish to settle their accounts will find me at my old stand at Coffee Run.
ROBT DUNCAN.
COFFEE RUN, Sept. 13, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE,
[Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration with the Will annexed upon the estate of Hiram Williamson dec. late of West township, having been granted to the undersigned all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate themselves indebted will make immediate payment.
JOSHUA WILLIAMSON,
Administrator.
West township, Sept. 17, 1861.*

TREES! TREES! TREES!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, and NECTARINES, all of which are warranted to be true to name as represented and as the finest specimens of the liberal patronage with which they have been favored.

Grapes of Choicest Kinds, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c.

Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES,
for street planting and a general assortment of
Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs
ROSES of choice varieties. CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c., &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.
Address, EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
Sept. 12, 1861.–9w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court to distribute the money in the hands of Elias Musser, Administrator of the estate of John Baily, late of Jackson township deceased, will meet those interested at the office of Wilson & Petrikin on Friday the 11th day of October next at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. L. GRIM,
Sept. 12th, 1861. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of William Stone, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of William Stone, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.
JACOB WEAVER,
WILLIAM STONE,
Administrators.
Hopewell, Sept. 17, 1861–6t.*

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as candidate for the office of Associate Judge.
MATTHEW CROWNOVER.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.
To the Voters of Huntingdon county;

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.
G. ASHMAN MILLER.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER,
To the Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself a Union Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and solicit the support of the voters of the county.
NICHOLAS C. DECKER.
Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.
To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of my numerous friends I offer myself for your suffrages as an independent candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and if elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.
Greenville, Aug. 1, 1861. THOS G. ISENBERG.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 8th day) of October, 1861, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of President Judge for the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Hough and Healy Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Robbe Cantman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mutten, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said town-ship.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 24 districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Kunis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaley, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Roberson, John Gemmner and Wm. Gemmner, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Gemmner, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Roberson, John Gemmner and Wm. Gemmner, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Gemmner, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

22d district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

23d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

24th district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

25th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main Stone Creek mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

26th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter township beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Neal Kee's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence *along said ridge to the Juniata river* so as to include the dwelling house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

27th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Wald-smith Jacob Longenecker, Thomas Inmon, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Cullon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at the Chestnut oak, on the Summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell town-ship line opposite the dividing ridge in the Little valley; thence south fifty-two degrees east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a Yellow Pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Tetrick's farm; south sixty-two degrees east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top Road. kept by Jos. Morrison in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as mandby the 12th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "That no person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 11th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as an inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the Judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every